



CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

At Tiny Tots Ltd we work with children, parents, external agencies and the community to ensure the welfare and safety of children and to give them the very best start in life. Children have the right to be treated with respect, be helped to thrive and to be safe from any abuse in whatever form. As Early Years providers we have a duty under section 40 of the Childcare Act 2006 to comply with the welfare requirements of the Early Years Foundation Stage.

We support the children within our care, protect them from maltreatment and have robust procedures in place to prevent the impairment of children's health and development. In our setting we strive to protect children from the risk of radicalisation and we promote acceptance and tolerance of other beliefs and cultures (please refer to our inclusion and equality policy for further information). Safeguarding is a much wider subject than the elements covered within this single policy, therefore this document should be used in conjunction with the nursery's other policies and procedures.

This policy works alongside these other specific policies to cover all aspects of child protection:

- Domestic Violence, Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriages
- Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery
- Prevent Duty and Radicalisation - detailed within this policy
- Online Safety - detailed within this policy

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND DEFINITION OF SAFEGUARDING

- Children Act 1989 and 2004
- Childcare Act 2006
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2014
- Working together to safeguard children 2018
- Keeping children safe in education 2018
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.
- Data Protection Act 2018

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, in relation to this policy is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing the impairment of children's health or development
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

(Definition taken from the HM Government document 'Working together to safeguard children 2018').

POLICY INTENTION

To safeguard children and promote their welfare we must ensure that:

- All staff are alert to any issues of concern in the child's life

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- Create an environment to encourage children to develop a positive self-image
- Provide positive role models and develop a safe culture where staff are confident to raise concerns about professional conduct
- Encourage children to develop a sense of independence and autonomy in a way that is appropriate to their age and stage of development
- Provide a safe and secure environment for all children
- Promote tolerance and acceptance of different beliefs, cultures and communities
- Help children to understand how they can influence and participate in decision making and how to promote British values through play, discussion and role modelling
- Always listen to children and take their views seriously
- Provide an environment where practitioners are confident to identify where children and families may need intervention and seek the help they need
- Share information with other agencies as appropriate.

The nursery is aware that abuse does occur in our society and we are vigilant in identifying signs of abuse and reporting concerns. Our practitioners have a duty to protect and promote the welfare of children. Due to the many hours of care we are providing, staff may often be the first people to identify that there may be a problem. They may well be the first people in whom children confide information that may suggest abuse or to spot changes in a child's behaviour which may indicate abuse.

Our prime responsibility is the welfare and well-being of each child in our care. As such we believe we have a duty to the children, parents and staff to act quickly and responsibly in any instance that may come to our attention. This includes sharing information with any relevant agencies such as local authority services for children's social care (MARU), health professionals or the police. All staff will work with other agencies in the best interest of the child, including as part of a multi-agency team, where needed.

The nursery aims to:

- Keep the child at the centre of all we do.
- Ensure staff are trained to understand the child protection and safeguarding policy and procedures, are alert to identify possible signs of abuse, understand what is meant by child protection and are aware of the different ways in which children can be harmed, including by other children through bullying or discriminatory behaviour.
- Be aware of the increased vulnerability of children with SEN and Disabilities (SEND) and other vulnerable or isolated families and children.
- Ensure that all staff feel confident and supported to act in the best interest of the child, share information and seek the help that the child may need.
- Ensure that all staff are familiar and updated regularly with child protection training and procedures and kept informed of changes to local and national procedures.
- Make any child protection referrals in a timely way, sharing relevant information as necessary in line with procedures set out by the Multi-Agency Referral Unit (MARU).
- Ensure staff understand how to identify early indicators of potential radicalisation and terrorism threats and act on them appropriately in line with national and local procedures.
- Make any referrals relating to extremism to the police (or the Government helpline) in a timely way, sharing relevant information as appropriate, or directly to MARU.
- Ensure that information is shared only with those people who need to know in order to protect the child and act in their best interest.



- Ensure that children are never placed at risk while in the charge of nursery staff.
- Help children to understand how they can influence and participate in decision against any person working with children or living or working on the nursery premises including reporting such allegations to Ofsted and other relevant authorities.
- Ensure parents are fully aware of child protection policies and procedures when they register with the nursery and are kept informed of all updates when they occur.
- Keep the setting safe online using appropriate filters, checks and safeguards, monitoring access at all times.
- Identify changes in staff behaviour and act upon these as per the staff Behaviour Policy.
- Regularly review and update this policy with staff and parents where appropriate and make sure it complies with any legal requirements and any guidance or procedures issued by the Multi-Agency Referral Unit.

We will support children by offering reassurance, comfort and sensitive interactions. We will devise activities according to individual circumstances to enable children to develop confidence and self-esteem within their peer group and support them to learn how to keep themselves safe.

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Multi-Agency Referral Unit 0300 1231 116
Out of hours MARU 01208 251300
Ofsted 0300 123 1231
LADO 01872 326536
Non-emergency police 101
Channel Lead (South) 01392 452555
Government helpline for extremism concerns 020 7340 7264

TYPES OF ABUSE AND PARTICULAR PROCEDURES FOLLOWED

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by harming them or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused within a family, institution or community setting by those known to them or a stranger. This could be an adult or adults, another child or children.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'RE WORRIED A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED

The signs and indicators listed below may not necessarily indicate that a child has been abused, but will help us to recognise that something may be wrong, especially if a child shows a number of these symptoms or any of them to a marked degree.

INDICATORS OF CHILD ABUSE

- Failure to thrive and meet developmental milestones
- Fearful or withdrawn tendencies
- Aggressive behaviour
- Unexplained injuries to a child or conflicting reports from parents or staff
- Take any appropriate action relating to allegations of serious harm or abuse
- Unaddressed illnesses or injuries



- Significant changes to behaviour patterns.

Softer signs of abuse as defined by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) include:

- Low self-esteem
- Wetting and soiling
- Recurrent nightmares
- Aggressive behaviour
- Withdrawing communication
- Habitual body rocking
- Indiscriminate contact or affection seeking
- Over-friendliness towards strangers
- Excessive clinginess
- Persistently seeking attention.

PEER ON PEER ABUSE

We are aware that peer on peer abuse does take place, so we include children in our policies when we talk about potential abusers. This may take the form of bullying, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm, emotional abuse, or sexual abuse. Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter', 'just having a laugh', or 'part of growing up'. We will report this in the same way as we do for adults abusing children, and will take advice for the appropriate bodies on this area.

CHILDREN WITH SEN AND DISABILITIES

Children with SEN and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges and additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect of this group of children. All staff must be aware of the following:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;
- the potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs;
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Action needs to be taken if staff have reason to believe that there has been a physical injury to a child, including deliberate poisoning, where there is definite knowledge or reasonable suspicion that the injury was inflicted or knowingly not prevented. These symptoms may include bruising or injuries in an area that is not usual for a child, e.g. fleshy parts of the arms and legs, back, wrists, ankles and face.

Many children will have cuts and grazes from normal childhood injuries. These should also be logged and discussed with the nursery manager or room leader.



Children and babies may be abused physically through shaking or throwing. Other injuries may include burns or scalds. These are not usual childhood injuries and should always be logged and discussed with the nursery manager.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

This type of physical abuse is practised as a cultural ritual by certain ethnic groups and there is now more awareness of its prevalence in some communities in England including its effect on the child and any other siblings involved. For those nurseries caring for older children in their out of school facility this may be an area of abuse you could come across. Symptoms may include bleeding, painful areas, acute urinary retention, urinary infection, wound infection, septicaemia, incontinence, vaginal and pelvic infections with depression and posttraumatic stress disorder as well as physiological concerns.

If you have concerns about a child relating to this area, there is a mandatory duty to report to police any case where an act of female genital mutilation appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, we will ensure this is followed in our setting.

BREAST IRONING

Breast ironing also known as 'breast flattening' is the process where young girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down through the use of hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear or delay the development of the breasts entirely. It is believed that by carrying out this act, young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage. Although this is unlikely to happen to children in the nursery due to their age, we will ensure any signs of this in young adults or older children are followed up using the usual safeguarding referral process.

FABRICATED ILLNESS

This is also a type of physical abuse. This is where a child is presented with an illness that is fabricated by the adult carer. The carer may seek out unnecessary medical treatment or investigation. The signs may include a carer exaggerating a real illness or symptoms, complete fabrication of symptoms or inducing physical illness, e.g. through poisoning, starvation, inappropriate diet. This may also be presented through false allegations of abuse or encouraging the child to appear disabled or ill to obtain unnecessary treatment or specialist support.

PROCEDURE:

- All signs of marks and injuries to a child, when they come into nursery or occur during time at the nursery, will be recorded as soon as noticed by a staff member.
- The incident will be discussed with the parent at the earliest opportunity, where felt appropriate
- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- If there are queries regarding the injury, MARU will be notified in line with procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).

SEXUAL ABUSE

Action needs to be taken if the staff member has witnessed an occasion(s) where a child



indicated sexual activity through words, play, drawing, had an excessive preoccupation with sexual matters or had an inappropriate knowledge of adult sexual behaviour or language. This may include acting out sexual activity on dolls/toys or in the role play area with their peers, drawing pictures that are inappropriate for a child, talking about sexual activities or using sexual language or words. The child may become worried when their clothes are removed, e.g. for nappy changes.

The physical symptoms may include genital trauma, discharge and bruises between the legs or signs of a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Emotional symptoms could include a distinct change in a child's behaviour. They may be withdrawn or overly extroverted and outgoing. They may withdraw away from a particular adult and become distressed if they reach out for them, but they may also be particularly clingy to a potential abuser so all symptoms and signs should be looked at together and assessed as a whole.

If a child starts to talk openly to an adult about abuse they may be experiencing the procedure below will be followed.

PROCEDURE:

- The adult should reassure the child and listen without interrupting if the child wishes to talk.
- The observed instances will be detailed in a confidential report.
- The observed instances will be reported to the nursery manager or DSCO.
- The matter will be referred to MARU.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Action should be taken if the staff member has reason to believe that there is a severe, adverse effect on the behaviour and emotional development of a child, caused by persistent or severe ill treatment or rejection.

This may include extremes of discipline where a child is shouted at or put down on a consistent basis, lack of emotional attachment by a parent, or it may include parents or carers placing inappropriate age or developmental expectations upon them. Emotional abuse may also be imposed through the child witnessing domestic abuse and alcohol and drug misuse by adults caring for them.

The child is likely to show extremes of emotion with this type of abuse. This may include shying away from an adult who is abusing them, becoming withdrawn, aggressive or clingy in order



to receive their love and attention. This type of abuse is harder to identify as the child is not likely to show any physical signs.

PROCEDURE:

- The concern should be discussed with the nursery manager and DSCO
- The concern will be discussed with the parent
- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- An Assessment Framework form may need to be completed
- If there are queries regarding the circumstances the matter will be referred to MARU.

NEGLECT

Action should be taken if the staff member has reason to believe that there has been persistent or severe neglect of a child (for example, by exposure to any kind of danger, including cold, starvation or failure to seek medical treatment, when required, on behalf of the child), which results in serious impairment of the child's health or development, including failure to thrive.

Signs may include a child persistently arriving at nursery unwashed or unkempt, wearing clothes that are too small (especially shoes that may restrict the child's growth or hurt them), arriving at nursery in the same nappy they went home in or a child having an illness or identified special educational need or disability that is not being addressed by the parent. A child may also be persistently hungry if a parent is withholding food or not providing enough for a child's needs.

Neglect may also be shown through emotional signs, e.g. a child may not be receiving the attention they need at home and may crave love and support at nursery. They may be clingy and emotional. In addition, neglect may occur through pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

PROCEDURE:

- Such discussions will be recorded and the parent will have access to such records
- An assessment form may need to be completed
- If there are queries regarding the circumstances MARU will be notified.

DOMESTIC ABUSE/HONOUR BASED VIOLENCE/FORCED MARRIAGES

We look at these areas as a child protection concern. Please refer to the separate policy for further details on this.

RECORDING SUSPICIONS OF ABUSE AND DISCLOSURES

Staff should make an objective record of any observation or disclosure, supported by the nursery manager or Designated Safeguarding Coordinator (DSCO).

This record should include:

- Child's name
- Child's address
- Age of the child and date of birth
- Date and time of the observation or the disclosure
- Exact words spoken by the child



- Exact position and type of any injuries or marks seen
- Exact observation of any incident including any other witnesses
- Name of the person to whom any concern was reported, with date and time; and the names of any other person present at the time
- Any discussion held with the parent(s) (where deemed appropriate).

These records should be signed by the person reporting this and the DSCO, dated and kept in a separate confidential file.

If a child starts to talk to an adult about potential abuse it is important not to promise the child complete confidentiality. This promise cannot be kept. It is vital that the child is allowed to talk openly and disclosure is not forced or words put into the child's mouth. As soon as possible after the disclosure details must be logged accurately.

It may be thought necessary that through discussion with all concerned the matter needs to be raised with the local authority children's social care team and Ofsted, and/or a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) needs to be initiated. Staff involved may be asked to supply details of any information/concerns they have with regard to a child. The nursery expects all members of staff to cooperate with MARU, police, and Ofsted in any way necessary to ensure the safety of the children.

Staff must not make any comments either publicly or in private about the supposed or actual behaviour of a parent or member of staff.

INFORMING PARENTS

Parents are normally the first point of contact. If a suspicion of abuse is recorded, parents are informed at the same time as the report is made, except where the guidance of MARU or police does not allow this. This will usually be the case where the parent or family member is the likely abuser or where a child may be endangered by this disclosure. In these cases the investigating officers will inform parents.

SHARING INFORMATION & CONFIDENTIALITY

The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.

All suspicions, enquiries and external investigations are kept confidential and shared only with those who need to know. Any information is shared in line with guidance from MARU.

All information that is stored or shared for safeguarding purposes, including information which is sensitive and personal should be treated as 'special category personal data'.

SUPPORT TO FAMILIES

The nursery takes every step in its power to build up trusting and supportive relations among families, staff, students and volunteers within the nursery.

The nursery continues to welcome the child and the family whilst enquiries are being made in relation to abuse in the home situation. Parents and families will be treated with respect in a



non-judgmental manner whilst any external investigations are carried out in the best interest of the child.

Confidential records kept on a child are shared with the child's parents or those who have parental responsibility for the child, only if appropriate and in line with guidance from MARU with the proviso that the care and safety of the child is paramount. We will do all in our power to support and work with the child's family.

MONITORING ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN

As part of our requirements under the statutory framework and guidance documents we are required to monitor children's attendance patterns to ensure they are consistent and no cause for concern.

Parents should please inform the nursery prior to their children taking holidays or days off, and all sickness should be called into the nursery on the day so the nursery management are able to account for a child's absence. The child's absence and reason for the absence will be record on Instant Nursery Manager. If a parent or carer has failed to inform the nursery of their child's absence, a member of staff must phone the family no later than 10am. If a child is absent for a prolonged period, (more than 48 hours) staff must monitor and make a follow up call.

This should not stop parents taking precious time with their children, but enables children's attendance to be logged so we know the child is safe.

LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

As part of our safeguarding practice we will ensure our staff are aware of how to keep looked after children safe. In order to do this we ask that we are informed of:

- The legal status of the child (e.g. whether the child is being looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order)
- Contact arrangements for the biological parents (or those with parental responsibility)
- The child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her
- The details of the child's social worker and any other support agencies involved
- Any child protection plan or care plan in place for the child in question.

Please refer to the Looked After Children policy for further details.

STAFFING AND VOLUNTEERING

Our policy is to provide a secure and safe environment for all children. We only allow an adult who is employed by the nursery to care for children and who has an enhanced clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to be left alone with children. We do not allow volunteers to be alone with children or any other adult who may be present in the nursery regardless of whether or not they have a DBS clearance.

All staff will attend child protection training and receive initial basic child protection training during their induction period. This will include the procedures for spotting signs and



behaviours of abuse and abusers/potential abusers, recording and reporting concerns and creating a safe and secure environment for the children in the nursery. During induction staff will be shown where the contact details for MARU are displayed and Ofsted to enable them to report any safeguarding concerns, independently, if they feel it necessary to do so.

We have named persons within the nursery who take responsibility for safeguarding and coordinate child protection and welfare issues, known as the Designated Safeguarding Coordinators (DSCO), there is always at least one designated person on duty during all opening hours of the setting. These designated persons will receive comprehensive training at least every two years and update their knowledge on an ongoing basis. The Designated Safeguarding Coordinators (DSCO) at the nursery are: **Janine Pethick**, who is the lead, **Emma Boucher and Chrissie Wakley**.

The nursery DSCO's liaise with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the local authority children's social care team, undertakes specific training, including a child protection training course, and receives regular updates to developments within this field. They in turn support the ongoing development and knowledge update of all staff on the team.

- We provide adequate and appropriate staffing resources to meet the needs of all children.
- Applicants for posts within the nursery are clearly informed that the positions are exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Candidates are informed of the need to carry out checks before posts can be confirmed. Where applications are rejected because of information that has been disclosed, applicants have the right to know and to challenge incorrect information.
- We give staff members, volunteers and students regular opportunities to declare changes that may affect their suitability to care for the children. This includes information about their health, medication or about changes in their home life such as child protection plans for their own children
- This information is also stated within every member of staff's contract.
- We review DBS checks on a termly basis during supervision meetings. If a member of staff has signed up to the DBS update service we will use this to recheck staff's criminal history and suitability to work with children.
- We abide by the requirements of the EYFS and any Ofsted guidance in respect to obtaining references and suitability checks for staff, students and volunteers, to ensure that all staff, students and volunteers working in the setting are suitable to do so.
- We ensure we receive at least two written references BEFORE a new member of staff starts employment with us. If for any reason the references are delayed, we will phone the referee before employment commences.
- **All students will have enhanced DBS checks conducted on them before their placement starts.**
- Volunteers, including students, do not work unsupervised.
- We abide by the requirements of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Childcare Act 2006 in respect of any person who is disqualified from providing childcare, is dismissed from our employment, or resigns in circumstances that would otherwise have led to dismissal for reasons of child protection concern
- We have procedures for recording the details of visitors to the nursery and take security steps to ensure that we have control over who comes into the nursery so that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children.
- All visitors and contractors will be supervised whilst on the premises, especially when



in the areas the children use.

- All a staff team we will be fully aware of how to safeguard the whole nursery environment and be aware of potential dangers on the nursery boundaries such as drones, Pokémon hotspots, strangers lingering. We will ensure the children remain safe at all times
- **Monitoring Staff Behaviour Policy** sits alongside this policy to enable us to monitor changes in behaviours that may cause concern. All staff sign up to this policy too to ensure any changes are reported to management so we are able to support the individual staff member and ensure the safety and care of the children is not compromised. In conjunction with this policy the '**Capability and Performance Policy**' is adhered to when following capability issues and performance procedures.
- All staff have access to and comply with the whistleblowing policy which will enable them to share any concerns that may arise about their colleagues in an appropriate manner.
- Signs of inappropriate staff behaviour may include inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images. This is not an exhaustive list, any changes in behaviour must be reported and acted upon immediately
- All staff will receive regular supervision meetings where opportunities will be made available to discuss any issues relating to individual children, child protection training and any needs for further support

CONCERNS REGARDING MANAGEMENT OR OTHER STAFF

If a person in a managerial position or other staff member is the subject of an allegation, the allegation should be discuss immediately with the Designated Safeguarding Coordinators, named in this policy. The purpose of an initial discussion is for the DSCO to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, considering if the member of staff has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children.

EMPLOYEES, STUDENTS OR VOLUNTEERS OF THE NURSERY OR ANY OTHER PERSON LIVING OR WORKING ON THE NURSERY PREMISES

We have a Monitoring Staff Behaviour Policy in place that supports us to monitor staff and changes in their character. Staff are aware of the need to disclose changes to circumstance and use the whistle blowing policy where required. If concerns arise the management team will follow the Capability and Performance Policy.

If an allegation is made against a member of staff, student or volunteer or any other person who lives or works on the nursery premises regardless of whether the allegation relates to the nursery premises or elsewhere. The allegation should be reported to the senior manager on duty. If this person is the subject of the allegation then this should be reported to the DSCO instead.



The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO: 01872 326536), Ofsted and MARU will then be informed

immediately in order for this to be investigated by the appropriate bodies promptly:

- The LADO will be informed immediately for advice and guidance.
- A full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate professionals (LADO, Ofsted, MARU) to determine how this will be handled.
- The nursery will follow all instructions from MARU and Ofsted, and ask all staff members to do the same and co-operate where required.
- Support will be provided to all those involved in an allegation throughout the external investigation in line with MARU support and advice.
- The nursery reserves the right to suspend any member of staff during an investigation.
- All enquiries, external investigations, interviews will be documented and kept in a locked file for access by the relevant authorities.
- Unfounded allegations will result in all rights being reinstated.
- Founded allegations will be passed on to the relevant organisations including the local authority children's social care team and where an offence is believed to have been committed, the police, and will result in the termination of employment. Ofsted will be notified immediately of this decision. The nursery will also notify the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to ensure their records are updated.
- All records will be kept until the person reaches normal retirement age or for 21 years and 3 months years if that is longer. This will ensure accurate information is available for references and future DBS checks and avoids any unnecessary reinvestigation.
- The nursery retains the right to dismiss any member of staff in connection with founded allegations following an inquiry.
- Counselling will be available for any member of the nursery who is affected by an allegation, their colleagues in the nursery and the parents.

EXTREMISM – THE PREVENT DUTY

Under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 we have a duty to refer any concerns of extremism to the police (In Prevent priority areas the local authority will have a Prevent lead who can also provide support).

Alongside this we will be alert to any early signs in children and families who may be at risk of radicalisation, on which we will act and document all concerns. When reporting concerns the staff and DSCO will follow the Channel Referral Process. The flowchart is displayed in the room wall folders. This may be a cause for concern relating to a change in behaviour of a child or family member, comments causing concern made to a member of the team (or other persons in the setting) or actions that lead staff to be worried about the safety of a child in their care.

The NSPCC states that signs of radicalisation maybe:

- isolating themselves from family and friends
- talking as if from a scripted speech
- unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- increased levels of anger
- increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.



We will tackle radicalisation by:

- Prevent awareness training to equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. In the light of a training assessment all staff, as well as the DSCO, will undertake Prevent awareness training.
- Ensuring staff understand how to recognise early indicators of potential radicalisation and terrorism threats and act on them appropriately in line with national and local procedures
- Make referrals relating to extremism to the police (or the Government helpline) in a timely way, sharing relevant information as appropriate
- Ensure our nursery is an inclusive environment, tackle inequalities and negative points of view and teach children about tolerance through British Values
- Using the Government document Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales

ONLINE SAFETY

Our nursery is aware of the growth of internet use and the advantages this can bring. However it is also aware of the dangers and strives to support children, staff and families in using the internet safely. Please also refer to our **Camera, Mobile Phone and Recording Device Use** and **Mobile and Social Networking Policy**.

3 Areas of Risk

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

Within the nursery we must reduce the risk by:

- Ensuring we have appropriate antivirus and antispyware software on all devices and updating them regularly.
- Using approved devices to record and photograph in the setting.
- Reporting emails with inappropriate content to the internet watch foundation (IWF www.iwf.org.uk/).
- Ensuring content blockers and filters are on our computers, laptops and any mobile devices.
- Ensuring children are supervised using internet devices.
- Integrating e-safety into nursery daily practice by discussing computer usage 'rules' deciding together what is safe and what is not safe to do online.
- Talking to children about 'stranger danger' and deciding who is a stranger and who is not, comparing people in real life situations to online 'friends'.
- When using Skype and FaceTime (where applicable) discussing with the children what they would do if someone they did not know tried to contact them.
- We encourage staff and families to complete a free online e-safety briefing which can be found at <http://moodle.ndna.org.uk/>

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY

Please refer to our Human Trafficking and Slavery policy for detail on how we keep children safe in this area.



Our nursery has a clear commitment to protecting children and promoting welfare. Should anyone believe that this policy is not being upheld, it is their duty to report the matter to the DSCO at the earliest opportunity.

INTERNAL USE ONLY

This policy was reviewed on	Signed on behalf of the nursery	Date signed